

# THE TIMES.

## The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**MILLARD FILLMORE.**

FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:  
1st. District. T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.  
2d. " A. LEONARD, of Howard.  
3rd. " W. M. A. WITCHER, of Clay.  
4th. " J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper.  
5th. " C. N. HANDY, of Benton.  
6th. " A. COOK, of Cape Girardeau.  
7th. " U. WRIGHT, of St. Louis.

## FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

## The People's Platform.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish, nothing to serve but my country."  
"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."  
"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."  
"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."  
"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor."  
"The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest; for, in the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'"—Z. TAYLOR.

## POLITICAL NOTICE.

Hon. Abiel Leonard, Whig Elector for this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Glasgow, September	30
Huntsville, October	2
Bloomington, "	3
Shelbyville, "	5
Paris, "	6
Fulton, "	9
Columbia, "	21
Mexico, "	23
Fayette, "	28
Marshall, "	30
Lexington, November	6

## NOTICE.

ANDREW J. HENDON, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for us at this place. Advertisements or job-work, intended for our office, can be left with him, or sent directly to us, at Glasgow.

Affidavits for the publication of legal notices, will always be left at his office, prior to court day.

We shall be pleased to hear from our friends here—and will hold ourselves in readiness to attend to all orders without delay.

There is regular mail communication between the places, every other day, while persons are passing almost every day, which will insure the transmission of orders and return of answers, with little or no delay.

## Notice to our subscribers.

Our subscribers in this place, and those who have gotten their papers from the office, will hereafter find their papers in the post office, Friday morning of each week.

Their papers will be furnished as regularly as heretofore, with as late news—the only difference between them being the small additional cost of postage, which we will share with them, upon a settlement of their accounts with us.

Facilities for obtaining news are greater at Glasgow than at this place, either in a political or commercial point of view—and to the extent of this difference, will our subscribers be benefited.

## To Exchanges.

Will our Exchanges immediately alter the direction of their papers for us to Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri.

We would also take it as an especial favor, if they will notice our removal.

We shall not miss the publication of a paper by our removal.

Our next paper will be issued on Wednesday, so as to give us time to move, and issue another paper on Thursday of the next week.

Godey's Lady's Book for October, is already upon our table. It embodies seventy-two pages of reading matter from thirty-five contributors, and is embellished with twenty-five engravings, of all classes. The fashion plate as well as the mezzotint plates, are of the first order of merit.

"Doe Faces."—The New York Atlas says, the term "doughface" should be written "doe face," because John Randolph, who first uttered the stigma, meant to stigmatize a class of politicians who are like the doe, or female deer, which is frightened by seeing its own face reflected in a streamlet. So "old Roanoke" himself said, when appealed to afterwards.

## OUR REMOVAL.

Absence from home, completing the necessary arrangements for our removal, left us only sufficient time and space to barely announce the fact in our last.

It is due the friends of our office here—those who have encouraged and supported for it the last eight years, to state the reasons which induced this movement on our part.

We have had it in contemplation some time, and expected to make the move next spring. The appearance of a prospectus for a whig paper there, induced us to make it forthwith, as by so doing, upon an amicable arrangement, the starting of another paper was stopped.

We deemed this the best arrangement for ourselves, and those who desire the publication of a whig paper in the county. With a whig paper there, the income of a press here, would be inadequate to its support—it being barely sufficient now, and decreasing. Others think, and have told us differently. With all due deference for their opinions, we must be excused for adhering to our own. We have published a paper here upwards of eight years—we know what the cost is—the amount of patronage, and everything connected with it; and are satisfied that self-preservation required the move on our part. So much for the personal part of it.

In a political sense, we can as well serve the interests of our friends of the county there, as here. As a party, we are in the minority. As whigs, we all desire to change position with our opponents. If this is ever done, Glasgow will be the means of doing it—and to what extent the establishment of a whig paper will aid in consummating this desirable end, others can judge.

We regret that circumstances forces us to dissolve, even partially, relations of a social, political and business nature which have so long and pleasantly existed between ourselves, friends and patrons. What we are, and have, we are indebted to this community for; and by our proposed removal, we think we can better discharge the obligations we are under, and serve them more efficiently in future.

## COME AT LAST.

A portion of the over-zealous and indiscreet friends of Mr. Clay, have nominated him for the Presidency, in the city of New York, with Fillmore for the Vice Presidency. In Hanover county, Virginia, he has also been nominated, with Hon. J. M. Botts for Vice President.

This has been expected for some time and excites no alarm among whigs. Van Buren will most probably be the loser in New York, while the Virginia move will not materially affect any one.

New York whig presses caution their friends to feel no uneasiness at the move.

The Missouri Barnburner thus assures the Van Buren men in other sections of the Union as to the course of the Radical Democracy in St. Louis:—

Our friends at a distance may rest assured that the Radical Democracy of St. Louis is sound, and they will never vote for such a political weather cock as Lewis Cass. That there is a body of Softs and Conservatives, lovers of shill plasters and admirers of John C. Calhoun who are warmly in favor of Cass we do not deny, but these men bolted in '44, and are consistent still. They are now and always have been playing into the hands of the whigs, for this is the effect of the Cass movement, for undoubtedly in a few years the Whig party will have resolved itself into the National Republican Whig Softs or Cassites, and very likely to run "Boss Allen" again for Governor. The transition step by step, and what remains after open bolting in '44 and the support of "Circumstances Cass," follows as a necessary consequence.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun repeats the story, which we have seen in another quarter, that Senator Benton has written a long letter to Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, telling him why it is impossible for him to fight Judge Butler of South Carolina. One of the reasons is, that his character has been aspersed, and must first be vindicated before the impartial public. Col. Benton—the writer thinks—is right in this view of the subject. Fighting cannot take away the stigma from a man's character, nor can the omission to fight involve a man's honor, when he has substantial means to prove that he has been slandered.

## THE EASTERN ELECTIONS.

Maine, as well as Vermont has come in better for the Whigs than at any previous election for years. We have not only gained one member of Congress in Maine, but largely on the popular vote, so far as we have seen returns. By this time Gen. Taylor's last letter has reached the Northern and Eastern sections of the Union, that will add thousands and thousands of votes to his present vast popularity. Wherever it has been received, it has proven a tower of strength to his cause; and with the indications that have been given in the elections of Maine and Vermont, scarcely a doubt can exist of the overwhelming majority General Taylor will be elected by.

CAUGHT.—Mr. Bradley succeeded in overtaking his negro, noticed as having escaped from jail, in our last, near the Iowa line. Fruits, the white man, who was imprisoned for stealing cloth, was not caught.

## TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.

See appointments of Hon. ABIEL LEONARD in another column. We hope the friends of Gen. Taylor will turn out to hear him, at the several places he has appointed to address them. We assure them they will be well paid for their time and trouble, in hearing his able defence of Gen. Taylor and our cause, and his scathing review of locofocoism and its leader, Gen. Cass. Let all attend, and none will regret it. If the truth must be told, there is too much apathy on the part of the whigs—they are too sure of success, in the whole country, and too little disposed to face the heavy odds against us in this State. Their old leader hesitated not to face greater odds in the deadly strife, and we ask them to imitate his noble example. They never will succeed by remaining idle—they may, and can, by activity. To your posts, then, from this until the election. Your brother whigs are at work in other parts. Why stand ye idle? Arouse! To Action!

## GEN. CASS—WILMOT PROVISIO.

In our paper of the 9th we copied an article from the "True Democrat," a paper printed near the residence of Gen. Cass, containing some remarks of that paper, and a letter from Mr. Robert S. Wilson, to which was appended a letter of Gen. Cass. The letter of Gen. Cass was on the subject of, and in opposition to, the Wilmot Proviso, giving his reasons for that opposition—which reasons were different from those avowed in his Nicholson letter. The publication brought to light Cass' third position on that subject. First, he was in favor of it, and greatly provoked at its not being adopted by Congress; second, he writes a long letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, in opposition to the proviso; third, he writes the letter in question, to Mr. Wilson, also in opposition to it, but giving different reasons. Mr. Wilson was not pleased with the thriffling dealing of Gen. Cass, and refused to support him, and of course was denounced by the locofoco press, and in his defence, brings this letter to light, through the columns of the "True Democrat."

We copied this Democratic letter, from a democratic paper, to show the inconsistency and double-dealing of Cass—and so effectually did it do it, that the nerves of our neighbor of the Missouri Democrat, are totally unstrung. He rants about Abolitionism, and vainly endeavors to connect those fanatics with the whigs, because the whig presses quote democratic authority to prove that Cass is a double-dealing politician, and is willing to occupy three sides of a question, provided it will secure his election. His cry of Abolitionism is a very good ruse to draw attention from the unenviable position of Gen. Cass—and to our venerable neighbor, while contemplating it through his magnifiers, may have looked deep enough to answer; but those of clearer vision see through it at a glance, and smile at his shallow attempt to bolster up his dough-face Presidential candidate.

That paper says Gen. Taylor "has said to the Abolitionists, if they pass the Wilmot Proviso in Congress, he will not veto it." We should like to know when and where Gen. Taylor said any such thing. The Democrat is stultifying itself. It has abused Gen. Taylor for having no opinions, and ridiculed his refusal to give pledges. Now it is undertaking to show what he is pledged to do! But this does not astonish us; a paper that can support a man who gives three opinions on one question, all different, of course can venture to speak for the opponent of that man—particularly when it suits its purpose.

IMPROVED PROCESS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.—A mode has been invented by S. Bentz, of Boonsboro, Maryland, of hulling wheat and other grains, so as entirely to remove the outer skin by which a pure white flour is made unadmixed with the usual bran. The advantages claimed for it are, that a saving in time and grinding is effected of from 25 to 50 per cent., and of 40 to 52 pounds of wheat in each barrel, and that it is rendered capable of enduring the heat of hot climates. Mr. Bentz supposes that the fine particles of bran remaining in the ordinary flour is the reason why it sours. Specimens of grain, before and after this process, and also of the bran and hull removed, have been furnished the Patent office, and the method has received the high commendation of gentlemen engaged in agriculture.

## VERMONT.

### "THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS."

The Green Mountain State, the truest of the Whig States of the Union, has done nobly. The State Senate, the House of Representatives, the United States Senator, are all secured to the Whigs. Upon the popular vote, too, there have been handsome Whig gains, and the State is made certain by this election, for the Whig nominee.

THE TRAVELING CABINET.—At last dates from Washington, Mr. Walker, Mr. Marcy, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Johnson, were absent from that city. Three of them were in New York, arranging, is very likely, for the coming election.

## TAYLOR MEETING IN GLASGOW.

Hon. ABIEL LEONARD, Elector for this District, will address the citizens of Glasgow and vicinity, next Saturday, 30th inst. BENJ. TOMPKINS, Esq., of Boonville, has been invited to be present and address the people on that occasion also, and has accepted the invitation. Two excellent speeches may therefore be expected. All know the ability of our elector. Mr. TOMPKINS is an excellent and popular speaker. So much did the democracy of Cooper dread him, in the recent canvass for the Legislature, that he was permitted to walk over the track without opposition. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of old Zack on this occasion.

Will our Glasgow friends give the news of the meeting as extensive circulation as possible. As there will be two speakers, it will be necessary to begin early in the day.

## TAYLOR MEETING IN FAYETTE.

There will be a meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor in this place, on Saturday, 28th October next.

JNO. G. MILLER, of Cooper, GEO. C. BINGHAM, of Saline, and A. LEONARD, of Howard, will address the people.

We need not urge upon the people to turn out on this occasion, as the names of the speakers announced will be certain to bring "every body, and his wife."

This will be a glorious day for the whigs of old Howard, who, though beaten, are not conquered. The flint of the old whig rifle has been picked, and she will be heard clear and loud in November.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen Capt. CLEVELAND, of our county, has purchased the splendid steamer *Algoma*, and will be in our river on the opening of navigation, next year. He is experienced and energetic, polite and accommodating—qualifications which are indispensable to success in his business.

HORRIBLE.—The "Democrat" is actually publishing political songs, for the Cassites to sing. That paper formerly denounced whig songs at a round rate—and we know some of its party who were ready to mob whig singing clubs.

## "HOWARD COUNTY BANNER."

This is the title of a new democratic paper, to be issued in Glasgow, by W. B. Foster, Esq., at present editor of the "Glasgow News," which is to be discontinued. The first number is to appear about the 5th of October.

## BARNBURNERISM.

We understand, from reliable sources, that there are many Van Buren men in this county—and it is thought, if an Electoral Ticket is started for him, many of his old friends would vote it.

## Why will Cass distract the party?

## GIVES IT UP.

A few weeks since, the "Democrat" talked a great deal about Gen. Cass in a military point of view. He was styled "the Brave Old Volunteer, who had often perilled his life for his country." We called upon it to name the times and places where he perilled his life—to name the battles he had fought. This it failed to do. It was disposed to give him great credit for breaking his sword—of which patriotic deed, however, he has been shorn. We alluded to the breaking of his sword, and stated that Gen. Taylor used his against our enemies, and not stumps or rocks. The "Democrat" called upon us to give an instance of his using his sword against our enemies. We referred it to his many hard-fought and victorious battles, and rebuked it for slandering the brave defender of his country—for the question, put in the connection it was, was nothing but an insidious attempt to slander Gen. Taylor. Knowing the perfect contempt and scorn with which men would treat this attack on Gen. Taylor, we remarked that the Democrat might think itself fortunate, if it escaped the vengeance of the boys of the country.

This called forth an article in its last, in which it seeks to palliate the slander, and frighten the boys! It says "the question was calculated to bring to mind the fact that these two officers (Cass and Taylor) both stand fair in a military point of view." Their names ought not to be mentioned on the same day of the week, so great is the difference; and this very attempt on the part of the Democrat, to place Taylor on a level with Cass, is an act of gross injustice to Gen. Taylor. We have called upon it to show when and where Gen. Cass distinguished himself, and it has failed to do it; yet by detracting from Gen. Taylor, it hopes to show that they both stand fair in a military point of view!

We shall not stand idly by and see Gen. Taylor slandered or undue honors awarded to Gen. Cass. The country is too well informed of both men, for either to be done very successfully—but the men who attempt it deserve exposure, and so far as we can hold them up to the public, it will be done. We again call upon the Democrat for times and places the old volunteer perilled his life for his country.

## IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter from Gen. TAYLOR will be read with pleasure by his whig friends:—

EAST PASADENOLA, SEPT. 4, 1848.

DEAR SIR: On the 22d day of April last, I addressed you a letter, explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them, which appeared in the journals of the day, and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid but connected exposition of my relation to the public in regard to the pending Presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature; to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the whig party as represented by the National Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon the subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the capricious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine, or of the manner in which selected passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But given from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them by this illiberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by whigs and democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to that army and to the Republic, whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late Presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formula of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effects of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command, when in front of any enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and as it was so repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and forebore any act that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters, written at the time, before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by whigs and democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies—by whigs, democrats and natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and continued to do so until led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance to the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth, that a part of the inducement to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass, it would be conducted with candor, if not with kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have declared myself to be a whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that I had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a Democrat at the polls; and I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow citizens. This was my position when in November last I returned to the United States; long before either of the great divisions of the people had held a national convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there were so many statements in circulation concerning my views upon national policy, that I felt constrained to correct the errors into which the public mind was falling, by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April last. That letter and the facts detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency at the time.

The democratic convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the whig party of the United States—a manifestation the more grateful because it was not accompanied with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the Presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of N. York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The Convention adopted me as it found me—a Whig—decided but not ultra in my opinion; and I should be without excuse if I were to shift the relationship which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I should be without defence if I were to say or do anything to impair the force of that declaration.

"I have said that I would accept a nomination from Democrats; but in so doing I would not abate one jot of my opinion as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; as a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side; I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily."

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that strained and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the Convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingencies that might arise in the course of a Presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress by the coercion of the veto to pass laws to suit me or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. I understood this as a good Whig doctrine—I would not be a partisan President and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purpose of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not intelligible, I cannot make it so, and shall cease to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add, that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may effect, to cement the bonds of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

GENERAL CASS' INCOMPETENCY AS SECRETARY OF WAR.—In November, '38, a court of Inquiry was convened at Frederick, in Maryland, to investigate the causes of the failure of the Florida campaign in 1836.—Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, the hero of Withlacouchee, was sworn as a witness on the part of Gen. Scott. His examination commenced on the 22d of December. The following question, among others, was propounded to him by the Court:

"What were the causes, in your opinion, that prevented the subjection of the hostile Seminoles in the campaign conducted by Maj. Gen. Scott, in Florida, in 1836?"

The answer was:

"In reply to that question I am compelled to state, that I am of opinion that the failure of, and the disasters attending the operations in Florida, were mainly to be attributed to the want of energy and military forecast in the late head of the War Department, [Gen. CASS] and in failing to order a large military force, and a greater quantity of military supplies, &c., into the country in 1835, and early in the year 1836. In illustration of this opinion, and to show that the late Secretary of War was not entirely uninformed as to the state of things in Florida, I beg leave to submit to the Court extracts of several letters addressed to the Adjutant General of the army by the officer commanding in Florida.—When, at last, the late honorable Secretary awoke from his dreams of political preferment, and turned his attention to bleeding and suffering Florida it was too late, owing to the peculiar nature of the country, to effect a great deal before the hot sickly months set in; hence, in a great measure, may be attributed the failure, as it has been termed, of the campaign conducted by General Scott in Florida."—Executive doc's, second session, 25th Congress, vol. 3, doc. No. 78, p. 185.

The truth is, that no argument in behalf of General Cass for services rendered to his country, at all equal to the rewards and favors he has received from it, can be produced, and he is put forth now as a party leader, mainly on the ground of his easy virtue and facile character, which, if he could be elected, would make him the plaything of the faction whose nominee he is.

## STEADY! BREAKERS AHEAD.

We last week cautioned the "Democrat" to be careful how it abuses Gen. Taylor, or the boys of the country would rise against it. It replies:

"We repel the charge to the source from whence it sprang; hoping that the author, when next he works himself into a phrenzy of conceiving such terrible purposes against us will not subject himself to the ridicule of instigating 'the boys' to acts of danger which he dare not engage in himself."

## Bear on those strings, driver!

ADDRESS OF GEO. POINDEXTER TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Gov. Poindexter has published a very long address to the people of Mississippi, advocating the election of Gen. Taylor. The address is written with great ability and point, and is admirably calculated to promote the object for which it was written. The Governor publishes the whole at his own expense, and has circulated 3,000 copies gratuitously.

About fifty persons recently joined the Methodist church, at a camp meeting held in Navetown, Livingston county.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Mr. Mathus of the Baptist Church, while preaching in Green county, Georgia, last Sunday week, fell dead in the pulpit.

FOR OREGON.—General Lane left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th inst. for Oregon, via Santa Fe and California, taking with him an escort of twenty-five men under the command of Lieut. Hawkins.

The Washington Union complains that F. Mallory, of Virginia, formerly a member of Congress from the Eastern Shore district, has joined the Whigs in support of Gen. Taylor, and in opposition to Mr. Cass.